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EXTRACT FROM ANNUAL STATEMENT,

As rendered to the Government of the United States of America, 31st December 1888:

Total assets.....	£ 19,800,609
Increase of Assets over 1887.....	" 2,221,670
Surplus.....	" 4,311,399
Increase of Surplus over 1887.....	" 831,593
Total Insurance in Force.....	" 114,420,026
New Business done during 1888.....	" 32,069,480

The Equitable is the Only Life Insurance company doing business in Brazil that issues INDISPENSABLE POLICIES.

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Capital..... £1,000,000 sterling

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PHENIX FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1782

Authorized by Imperial Decree No. 8,057 of
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Insures against risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise, and offers the best of guarantees with the most favorable conditions.

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Insures against the risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise of every kind at reduced rates.

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THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

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Banks.

ENGLISH BANK
OF
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(LIMITED)

HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON

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BRANCHES IN THE RIVER PLATE:

Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.

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Ditto, paid up..... £500,000
Reserve Fund..... £150,000

Draws on:

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK,
and transacts every description of Banking business.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON

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RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO,
RIO GRANDE DO SUL, PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE,
MONTEVIDEO, AND NEW YORK.

Capital..... £1,250,000
Capital paid up..... £625,000
Reserve fund..... £300,000

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Messrs. GAYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.,
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22, Rua da Alfandega, 22

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With right of emission.

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Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.....	Paris
Deutsche Bank.....	Hamburg
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Banca Generale, and agencies.....	Rome Genoa Naples Milan and other Italian cities
Banco Hipotecario de Espana, and agencies.....	Madrid Barcelona Cadix Malaga Tarragona Valencia and other cities in Spain and the Canary Islands
Banco de Portugal, and agencies.....	Lisbon Oporto and other Portuguese cities
London & River Plate Bank Limited.....	Buenos Ayres Montevideo Rosario
Messrs. G. Amsinck & Co.....	New York

This Bank draws and undertakes the collection of bills on all Brazilian Ports.
It issues foreign exchange on all points. Grants letters of credit for travellers and for commercial purposes. Advances made on coffee and other merchandise in accordance with the statutes of the Bank, and transacts every other description of banking business.

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Established in Hamburg on 16th December 1887 by the "Verein der Deutschen Gesellschaft" in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg," Hamburg.

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1 A, Rua da Candelaria, 1 A

(Authorized by Decree No. 10,000.)

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Germany.....	Deutsche Bank, Berlin, and other branches for Bank in Hamburg, London, and other cities.
England.....	London, and other cities.
France.....	Paris, and other cities.
Spain.....	Madrid, and other cities.
Belgium.....	Brussels, and other cities.
Italy.....	Rome, and other cities.
Portugal.....	Lisbon, and other cities.
United States.....	New York, and other cities.
Uruguay.....	Montevideo, and other cities.
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Allows 5% p.a. interest in current account.
Pays interest on deposits for a certain time:
1/2 p.a. for 1 to 4 months
3/4 p.a. for 5 to 12 months
4 p.a. for 13 to 18 months
5 p.a. for 19 to 24 months
6 p.a. for 25 to 36 months
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10 p.a. for 73 to 84 months
11 p.a. for 85 to 96 months
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Exchanges bills for purchases and sales of stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every description of banking business.

Boettger-Krah,
Directors.

THE RIO NEWS
PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOURÉUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of freights and charters, a summary of the daily coffee reports from the Associação Commercial, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

(Cash necessary in advance.)

Subscription: 20\$000 per annum for Brazil.

\$5.00 or £2.000 (12\$000 when paid here).

SINGLE COPIES: 400\$000, for sale at the office of publication, or at the English Book Store, No. 97 Rua de Ouvidor.

All subscriptions should run with the calendar year.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—

79, Rua Sete de Setembro

RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 7th, 1890.

We have again to record a serious illness of the Emperor D. Pedro II, but happily it has been of short duration and the illustrious patient is now convalescent. He was taken ill at Cannes on the 1st and in his debilitated condition it was feared that fatal consequences would follow, but under the skillful treatment of Dr. Charcot the danger has been averted. Aside from the brief telegrams, and these apparently not always correct, very little has been said here in Brazil concerning the Emperor's unhappy condition, but we must still believe that there is a sincere sympathy for him in his sufferings, and a general, although unspoken, wish for his recovery.

THE recent action of the governor of São Paulo in partially reorganizing the normal school there, by which the old state church is quietly set aside in the control of that institution, is the first step in a movement which must go on until the educational system of Brazil is thoroughly reformed and the reactionary influence of the church is completely destroyed. We have again and again urged the necessity of reorganizing the schools of the country on a purely secular basis, and more in accordance with modern scientific methods. Under the empire the church was so strong that all argument on this score was wasted, and even now the influence of that same church is strong enough to close the ears of a great majority of the men in official position. Governor Prudente de Moraes, however, had already taken more than one step in favor of educational reform and was therefore

prepared for the issue which has recently been raised. He has now emancipated the public schools of his state from official church control, he has abolished religious instruction in the primary schools, and he has shut out church influence from the normal school, the life centre of his new system. The church may still exercise its legitimate influence in teaching morality and religion, but it is not in the future to obstruct the development of secular education in that state on the lines which experience has shown to be successful elsewhere. We hear, also, that the governor has resolved to attach two model schools to the São Paulo normal school, and has already engaged two experienced teachers for them. This is another step in the right direction. A normal school is almost valueless without practice schools, where the normal students can teach under the experienced direction of skillful teachers. Instead of two such schools, the São Paulo normal school should have a dozen, and doubtless will have as soon as their practical value is understood. Within a very short time, we dare affirm, the normal school of São Paulo will draw students from every part of the country because of the practical advantages which it offers in the proper training of teachers.

BEFORE deciding upon a plebiscite for the adoption of the constitution, without the intervention of a constituent assembly, the provisional government should take into consideration the important fact that this will divest the organization of the republic of every semblance of free popular action. The revolution of November 15th, as they well know, was not a popular movement in any sense of the term. It originated with a few officers and barely half a dozen civilians, and was aided on the 15th by a mere handful of boys and agitators. The selection of General Deodoro as chief and seven others as ministers was accomplished within the original circle of revolutionists, who had to call in outsiders to fill some of the offices. There was no popular assembly, nor even a formal convention of revolutionists, to accomplish this object. Since then all the changes of government and the promulgation of new laws have been effected by decrees issued by this self-created government. There has never been an election, nor a legislative assembly, nor a popular rallying convention of any character. The people simply acquiesced in the change, and so far as we know are perfectly content with the new order of things; but this in no sense can be construed into formal action on the part of the people. There was not one single element of popularity in it, nor has there been anything of that character in the administration of public affairs since. Immediately after accomplishing the revolution, the leaders promised the assembling of a constituent assembly for the adoption of a constitution and the definite organization of the republic, and this was followed a few days later by the appointment of a commission to prepare a draft of a constitution for presentation to this assembly. Still later, elections were called for September 15th to elect delegates to the constituent assembly which was fixed for November 15th. These were all formal administrative acts, and clearly bind the provisional government—if anything can bind it—to a submission of the constitution for amendment and adoption to the constituent assembly. We do not see that any excuse exists, or can exist, for a modification of this plan. The pledge of the provisional government has been given that a constituent assembly shall be called; if now, the constitution is adopted by a plebiscite then the principal function of such an assembly is lost and it becomes an ordinary legislative body under the constitution. It will

thus be seen that the plebiscite will serve to discredit the government and defeat the execution of its clearly-expressed promise. Then, too, without submitting the constitution to a constituent assembly it will be impossible to obtain any popular discussion and amendment, consequently it will possess no popular character. If adopted by a plebiscite—and no one dreams of any effort at the polls to defeat it—it will be merely an instrument emanating from a self-appointed revolutionary junta, which is forced upon the suffrages of the people without even the slightest opportunity for discussion and amendment. We say "without discussion" advisedly, for the proposition to submit the instrument to newspaper criticism is clearly an absurdity so far as any deliberative action is concerned. If this constitution is to be in the slightest degree popular in origin and character, it must be presented to the delegates of the people for discussion, amendment and adoption, without the slightest restriction upon their opinions and action. Otherwise, it will be but little better than a charter granted by a supreme, irresponsible power, modified only by the submissive acceptance of it by the people, without any chance to discuss and modify any of its provisions. In our opinion this will be directly contradictory to the principles which the provisional government professes to hold.

Recent arrests and declarations have so far complicated the political situation that we must confess ourselves decidedly bewildered. A month since a little quarrel broke out in the municipal *intendencia* of Niterói over the dismissal of a certain official, and in the excitement which ensued a number of citizens relayed their feelings by crying *Viva a monarchia!* It was a silly expression of annoyance, and could have had no more meaning than Padre João Manoel's defiant cry of *Viva a republica!* under the Ouro Preto administration in the last legislative session, but the government is somewhat sensitive on this point and had the accused parties arrested. Of course, this elicited some very lame explanations and afforded a painful exhibition of the absolute hollowness of the political pretensions of the day. After treating them to a good scare, they were all set at liberty and permitted to return to the security of their own homes. Such an incident, of course, does not exhibit much determination and purpose on either side. Another case even more perplexing is that of Dr. Pedro Tavares, who was arrested at Campos on the 30th by order of the provisional government, brought to this capital by military escort, and then after a few hours detention was liberated without inquiry or explanation further than that the government was displeased with his criticisms. This gentleman has long been an openly-declared republican and was the first appointed governor of Maranhão after the revolution, where he distinguished himself by decreeing the separation of church and state before the central government had decided upon that measure. This act was annulled by his superiors at Rio de Janeiro, and his resignation immediately followed. He then began the publication of a republican journal at Campos (*A Republica*) and has recently drifted into some personal quarrel which led to the newspaper articles for which he was recently arrested. It will be seen that this is not a case of monarchical conspiracy, or sedition; it is simply a quarrel within the ranks of the republicans and is a fair illustration, perhaps, of the temper and political ideas of those who have undertaken the organization of a republic. Another still more significant case was that of the two youngsters recently arrested for placarding the

city on the night of the 26th with an absurd manifesto against the dictatorship. In one and the same breath, they applauded the revolution and condemned the existing government, and the signature to the "decree"—that of "Danton"—shows that they were infected with that theatrical red republicanism of the French revolution which has exercised so harmful an influence over the heated imaginations and undisciplined judgments of young men in every part of the world. Had the government permitted the placards to stand, they would have excited nothing more serious than the laughter of nine-tenths of the population of this city, but the government thought otherwise, took the incident seriously, had the placards removed, and set the police after the authors. The result was the capture of two mere boys, whom one journal calls "old republicans" (*republicanos antigos*) and one of whom is described by another colleague as a spiritualist. And yet, trifling as was the offense and irresponsible as were the silly fellows who concocted it, the affair is treated seriously, and the boys are called "old republicans" and the public is advised by the police authority in charge of the investigation that the occurrence contains "no peril to the political situation." Were they not so gravely in earnest we should certainly think the whole affair a huge joke. If two boys, one a minor, can be considered as "old republicans" and can throw the government into so acute an alarm as to cause such a decree as that of the 29th ult., and arouse the whole police force of the country, then certainly the republic is in more danger from its founders than from its enemies. If republicans are to quarrel among themselves and employ vituperative means to repress criticism, if boys are to be taken seriously in their vapourings, and if violent, despotic acts are to result from every note of alarm, then the true Brazilian republic is not yet within the bounds of realization!

From the *Diário Official*, April 3d.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL.

The Marshal, chief of the provisional government, received on the 1st inst. by the hands of Mr. James Fenner Lee, acting chief of affairs of the United States of America, a certified copy of the resolution of the American Congress, congratulating the Brazilian people upon the establishment of the republic.

Mr. Lee made the following speech:

Mr. President.—I have the grateful task of placing in V. Ex.'s hands the certified copy of the resolution passed in common by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, and approved by the President on February 19th last, a resolution by which the United States of America congratulate the Brazilian people upon having judiciously assumed the powers, duties and responsibilities of self-government.

My government, supported by the freely manifested will of the people of the United States, thus expresses through its representatives the cordial sentiments which animate them towards the Brazilian people, and bids in friendship the nation that, adopting self-government, has enlisted itself among the independent states of the western hemisphere. The friendship already uniting the two countries is a gage of closer association tending to attain in the future objects common to both.

I can not doubt that the high expectations nourished by my fellow countrymen relative to the progress of Brazil on the path of peace and material progress will be abundantly realized under the beneficent influence of justice and respect for the rights of all men.

The chief of the provisional government replied: I receive with the most sincere pleasure the congratulatory of the Congress of the United States of America upon the auspicious event of the institutional solidarity of our continent.

The reciprocal friendship that happily has always existed between Brazil and the United States of America will be firm to-day forward, I trust, the more intimate and cordial since from the identity of political institutions there is established, between the Brazilian and American people, a virtual alliance founded on sentiments of reciprocal esteem and confidence and having in view common interests as to the peace and prosperity of American nations.

The Brazilian people, which always held in high regard the friendly relations maintained with the American people, will receive with gratitude this new proof of friendship on the part of the illustrious representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, as well as the proof of esteem which is offered, to us by the illustrious President of the powerful republic, your country, in sending to us by your intervention the expression of his amicable sentiments.

The message is translated as follows:

Fifty-first Congress of the United States of America. First session.—Opened and held in the City of Washington, Monday, December 2nd, 1889.

Joint Resolution.—Congratulating the people of the United States of Brazil upon their adoption of a republican form of government.

Resolved. By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, that the United States of America congratulate the people of Brazil for having judiciously and peacefully assumed the powers, duties and responsibilities of self-government, based upon the free consent of the governed, and upon its recent adoption of a republican form of government.

Thomas R. Reed,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

John P. Mendenhall,

Vice-president of the United States and

President of the Senate.

Approved—February 19th, 1890.

Benjamin Harrison,

U. S.—I certify that this document is a true copy of the original archived in the Department of State.

In attestation whereof, I, James G. Blaine, Secretary of State of the United States, have signed my name and caused to be affixed the seal of the Department.

Done at the City of Washington on the 21st day of February, A. D. 1890, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and twentieth.

James G. Blaine,

PROVINCIAL NOTES.

—The February registry returns in Campos show that there were 81 births, of which 48 were illegitimate, and 70 deaths.

—A lawyer of Leopoldina, Minas Geraes, ended his dyspepsia and all other evils by committing suicide on the 25th ult.

—There were 255 deaths in the city of São Paulo in March, which is equivalent to an annual death rate of about 45 per thousand.

—The registry at Baurer, Rio de Janeiro, has been closed with a list of 900 voters, of which 715 are new names. Of the total, 180 are foreign born.

—On the 25th ult., the governor of S. Paulo decreed that religious instruction would no longer form a part of the curriculum in public schools of the state.

—On the 18th ult., the minister of agriculture asked the Treasury to place \$50,000 at the disposal of the governor of Bahia to be employed in "industrialization service."

—The judges from Ceará continue to be of the most favorable character. The troops are said to be scarce and the prices of the necessities of life have declined notably.

—The news from Ceará still continue flattering. It is claimed abundantly along the entire length of the Baturité railway. The omnibus at Fortaleza amounted to 295.0 during the first 15 days of March.

—The *Novo Distrito* of Fátima, São Paulo, says that the police on 14th ult. at Rafana had had a dynamite bomb thrown against his house, but without disastrous results. Are we to have nihilists in Brazil?

—The governor of Paraná has been instructed from Rio that the state will not take any further part in religious ceremonies with guards of honor and military contingents than is necessary to preserve order in the streets.

—The minister of agriculture has authorized the Santos postoffice to rent new and enlarged quarters at \$50,000 a month, and to expend 4,000 on necessary changes in the building to adapt it for the uses of the postal service.

—It is reported that the governor of Pará proposes to appoint a commission of 36 to prepare a constitution for that state. The small number of the projected commission is probably due to the limited population of the state.

—On the 31st ult., Sr. Demetrio Ribeiro, late minister of agriculture, addressed a mass meeting at Rio Grande do Sul. The telegraph reports that Sr. Ribeiro advocates freedom of the press, equity for the consolidation of the republic and federalism; he declared that secession was only justifiable if the federal government disregarded the rights of the states.

—Recent mail advices from the interior of the state of Bahia are more satisfactory and the farmers are said to show more animation. Rains were reported in various localities.

—The Niterói monarchists—represented by the enthusiastic cheerers, to whose arrest we have referred—were released. There were only five, and they only intended to entice administrative acts.

—On the 1st the Rio papers published what professed to be abstracts from a manifesto of Sr. Silva Tavares, an ex-deputy from Rio Grande do Sul. Sr. Tavares does not apparently entirely support the provisional government, and is not over-confident about Cantismo.

—According to telegrams published here on the 30th, the people of Sergipe are not disposed to accept the gentleman elected by a small number of natives of the state, residents of Rio. It is a good sign that protests are coming in against attempts to run the various states from Rio, exactly as was the case under the empire.

—A Campos, S. Paulo, journal tells a story of a jagun that has attacked the people near there. First the animal attacked a squirrel and two fire-browsers and then he snatched a butterfly, that he abandoned some fowls—belonging to someone else, probably—the rays, carrying and fled. The *boia* seems opposed to firebugs.

—The republicans of Campos, Rio de Janeiro, resented the arrest of an editor of their town. A society was promptly formed to continue the publication of the journal, and three discontented citizens resigned their appointments as municipal *intendentes*. The central government will ultimately learn that public opinion is not to be muzzled.

—Gen. Florio, governor of Rio Grande do Sul, decreed on the 2nd ult., what his own functions are. It was necessary, probably, for although the poor rogues of governors were lived by a decree of the provisional government, there have been so many changes that a fixed declaration of what Gen. Florio considers he has a right to do was necessary.

—The *Diário da Praia* states that at least two cotton mills in the state of S. Paulo will probably close. The price of cotton, raw, has declined from 68—78 to 118 per arroba, and 1 export in Pernambuco, favored by the low exchange, are sharply competing with the mills. Really, it must be confessed, the "industrial account" is presented on all sides.

—We are by the *Diário da Manhã* of Santos, of the 3d inst., that the officers of the Lampart & Holt steamer *Lafayette* claim that they were interviewed by reporters in São Francisco (600), United States, and that they had reported what was charged to them about political affairs in Brazil. We were not aware that the *Lafayette* had been around to São Francisco.

—A Minas Geraes paper tells the story of a man, who, long ago, took away from his side in image of St. Anthony and threw it into the fire. The smoke arising blinded him, and he had not recovered his sight, nor could he suffer beyond from his head and ears, nor at any one to touch even a hair on his head. This diagnosis is quite neurological; aggravated, perhaps, by burning St. Anthony, although the complaint may be syphilis, known as "St. Anthony's fire."

—A romancista rode into Uberlândia, Minas Geraes, a short time since and offered a fine saddle horse for sale. Among the possible purchasers was a resident of Rio Verde, Goiás, who expressed a wish to buy the animal of the animal. This transaction was promptly recorded and the Governor ordered and galloped away. Up to last accounts he had not returned, and it is supposed that he will not be able to make his own is to the value of the horse until he reaches distant Rio Verde, in the midst of Goiás.

RAILROAD NOTES.

—The local press mentions a report that the tram companies compromised with the municipality to suppress fares for the sum of 100,000.

—On the 17th ult., the minister of agriculture ordered the fiscal engineers to stir up the Minas and Rio company, who it is charged is delaying work.

—The Banco Constructor has submitted a proposal to the municipal *intendente* to take over all the tram lines in Rio. What the conditions are have not transpired.

—The sum of £14,625 has been placed at the disposition of the government agent in Europe to purchase five locomotives for the Central of Brazil railway.

—The minister of agriculture availed of the holidays to pay a visit to different sections of the Central of Brazil railway. His secretary and the director of the railway accompanied the minister.

—On the 2nd of *Outubro* mentions a report that the parties interested in the Tanhaté and Ubatuba, S. Paulo, railway had modified their pretensions and would accept a guarantee of interest on 30,000\$ per kilometer.

—The "navies" on the Barão de Angra railway extension recently seized the contractor for deferred wages and were threatening his life, but a strong force of police was sent in the place of disorder. The report is that the pay was three months behind hand.

—The bonus just distributed to the shareholders of the S. Christoval tram company amounted to 110,108\$199, or about \$5500 per share. The company paid 18\$ per share dividend in January last.

—The minister of agriculture has requested the governor of S. Paulo, the director of the Central of Brazil railway and the fiscal engineers of the S. Paulo lines to furnish him with information that may lead to an improvement in the carriage of cattle.

—On the 20th ult., the minister of agriculture informed the fiscal engineer of the S. Paulo railway that the protest of that company against the orders to demolish a part of their wharf at Santos were *non procedendo*, and that his decision of February 8th was maintained. As this amounts to the arbitrary destruction of valuable property without indemnification, the case will probably not be turned over to diplomatic intervention.

—In reply to a communication from the director of public works of the state of Rio de Janeiro in which were pointed out that were considered irregular acts of the Espirito Santo railway, in announcing that the 7 per cent. guarantee to the S. Isabel do Rio Preto railway was part of the security offered for the recent loan, the governor says that the state is not called upon to make public acts of companies not in accordance with regulations, but is only to meet legally constituted engagements.

LEOPOLDINA RAILWAY.

At the meeting of the shareholders of the Leopoldina railway held on the 2nd, a proposal for the fusion with Barão de Aramação, Campos and Caangola and S. Fideles lines was accepted. The proposal leads to important changes and we may summarize them as follows:

The capital of the re-organized company will be nominally 75,000,000\$, divided into 68,000 preferred shares of 200\$. . . 13,600,000\$ 182,000 subsidiary . . . 36,400,000 110,000 shares representing the value of the unpaid dues . . . 23,800,000 6,000 shares to be issued as a bonus among the preferred shareholders . . . 1,200,000

Each subsidiary shareholder will be called upon to pay up 40\$ per share which is to produce 7,280,000\$, against which 34,000 debentures of 200\$ gold, interest 5 per cent., will be distributed in the proportion of 50 per cent. of their holding in the preferred shareholders, and the balance, 480,000\$, will go to the credit of profit and loss account.

The company thus secures the use of the whole 7,280,000\$, paid in by the subsidiary shareholders, paying 5 per cent. gold for the money to the preferred shareholders.

Preferred shares will represent:

The original	2m\$000
Bonus	18 000
do	100 000
do	318\$000

The subsidiary, after the payment of the 40\$ referred to, will be exchanged for fully paid 200\$ shares ranking with the preferred shares.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—Gold went up to 267 at Buenos Aires on the 2nd inst.

—The new port works at La Plata were inaugurated on the 30th ult.

—The International Telegraph Co. at Montevideo has renewed its charge between that city and Buenos Aires to 40 cents for 10 words.

—It is interesting to note that the merchants of the frontier have complained to the Uruguayan government because the Brazilians have stopped smuggling.

—The brother of the Argentine president who had been visiting the provinces, appears to have met with an uncomfortably warm reception from the students at Mendoza.

—The *deber* liquidations at Buenos Aires for the past month were made without difficulty. The custom of paying, or not, as you please, facilitates settlements like magic.

—The present Uruguayan minister of war, Villar, is in trouble. Two of the officers of the regiment formerly under his command have published charges against him of robbery and barbarous cruelties to soldiers.

—The River Plate Telegraph Co. has renewed its charges to 30 cents for 10 words and 10 cents for each subsequent 5 words, and 10 cents per code word to any telegraph station in the Argentine Republic. The Western & Brazilian has also reduced charges to \$1.80 to Europe and \$2.25 to New York.

—This is how the Buenos Aires police do it. The *Herald* tells of a man who came from the country and was robbed of a gold watch and a purse containing \$500 in money. The police captured the thief and recovered the property, and then turned over the watch and purse to the owner with the remark that the \$500 in cash could only be delivered at the end of the month at the Banco Nacional. Peculiar justice, that!

COFFEE NOTES

—Estimates from Ceylon, made in February, are that 85,000 cwt. of coffee will be exported from the island during the present crop year, October–September.

—The Brazilian consul at Antwerp in his report dated February 24th last expresses a fear lest Mexico may abolish the coffee trade of the United States of America of the North.

—The exports of coffee from Victoria, Espirito Santo, for the first quarter of this year reached 30,457 bags of 60 kilos. New York, Hamburg and Trieste were the ports of destination, but the quantity to each is not given.

—A and signed by 21 "factos," packers, exporters and other merchants interested in the coffee trade of the market of Rio de Janeiro, was published in the *Jornal do Commercio* on the 29th ult., in which the estimate of 2,500,000 bags for the Rio coffee crop, 1890-91, is endorsed. Messrs. Pinto, Cunha & Co. are the one exporting firm that signs the card.

—We see by a Washington telegram of the 10th ult. published in our London exchanges that a bill had been introduced in the House of Representatives imposing a duty on coffee from countries where an export duty is levied on the same, the import duty to be equal to the latter. The measure also provides that this duty may be removed when the export duty is abolished.

LOCAL NOTES

—Where is the *Champs de Mars* in Rio?

—Another daily is soon to appear, and will be known as *A República*.

—The President of the United States will be interested to know that he is embelished in the columns of the Brazilian press as "Boy Harrison."

—Admiral Wandenkolk has let Gen. Constant have a launch-loading gun for one of his forts, but sent an account amounting to 35,130\$560 along with it.

—The Netherland police recently arrested five men charged with raising cheers for the monarch in that city, but discharged them after a bawling detention.

—On the 1st of Feb. reports that Capt. Saldaña da Gama will be appointed to command the new cruiser *Albatroz* *Tanatanah*, which has only just been launched.

—A telegram from Buenos Aires on the 2nd says that one of the boats of the steamer *Golf of Adet*, recently wrecked on the Chilean coast, was submerged and 55 lives were lost.

—The passengers by the half-price trains of the Jardim Botânico line are protesting against solid hewn being carried in their carriages. They say it does not smell like Anahy the blest.

—Sr. Franca Jr. has been retained as advocate by silk-dealers. He is recommending that every one wear this expensive material, but does not furnish a clue as to how it is to be paid for.

—We endorse President Celman. Crises are a feature in the lives of rich people and rich men. We have an example of the first in the Argentine Republic and of the second—nearer home.

—The ministerial justice has informed the governor of Para that he cannot afford to let him have two public prosecutors, and declares to allow 1,800\$ for the second one, as asked by telegram.

—Good for the Centro Telegraphico! The cyclone registered by the telegrams dated on the 1st hit Louisville in New York, instead of Conklin in Australia, and did considerable damage to the city of Missouri.

—On the 2nd the *Gazeta de Notícias* winds up a long article on religious instruction by a quotation from a French authority—Lenny Beauden, probably—to the effect that every one should mind his own business.

—On the 2nd the *Diário de Notícias* reported that the police had discovered that the originators of the incendiary posters referred to in our last are two lads, about 20 years old, one of whom is connected with a spiritualist journal.

—The *Notícias* on the 31st ult. advises the government to simply decree the constitution. The cabinet, so the *Notícias* says, knows better than the people what is good for them and decreeing the constitution will save such a lot of bother.

—It is that elevation of the new "palace of the Petropolis intendencia" in the *Gazeta* is reliable, the building will hold all of the ex-imperial city and something to spare. Such an idea for a place that is nearly deserted during the greater part of the year, is simply absurd.

—Telegrams published here on the 1st inst. announced the serious illness of the Emperor, D. Pedro II. Subsequent advices, however, report a gradual improvement in his health but that he is extremely weak. Dr. Charcot, of Paris, has been in attendance. Telegrams this morning report him convalescent.

—It took a pretty big fool to be deceived by the April fool stories this year.

—The February expenditure with the police force of the city was 137,659\$167.

—The account of the French post-office against that of Brazil in 1889 amounted to 55,987.06 francs.

—The provisional government is reported to be considering the advisability of establishing a legation in Switzerland.

—A telegram published on the 1st inst. says Barão de Alto-Mantim is going to Russia. What will the Banco Constructor do?

—According to the *Correio da Manhã* a police ensign here is named *Faustino*. It is a peculiar name for a guardian of the peace.

—On Tuesday of the past week it was announced that there would be no cabinet meeting. The ministers must rest now and again.

—An auctioneer here has modestly asked to be appointed sole disposer of bankrupt estates. Pretensions to monopolies seem to increase as the republic grows older.

—Sr. Glazou, the designer of the garden in the Praça da Aclamação, writes from Europe that he has seen nothing in the way of public gardens there that equals his creation.

—The minister of agriculture appears to be alone in granting "Festas Saturday" as a holiday for his employees. This is creating a privilege that should not exist under a republic.

—A fight has commenced between the *Cruciver* and the *Apoteose* *Ardeus ambo*, or defenders of the ex-state religion. It is not surprising that the sinners chuckle when saints fall out.

—The heavy rains of the 30th and 31st ult. opened a long crack in the walls of the government printing-office. This same building showed signs of cracks almost as soon as it was built.

—On the 1st the *Jornal do Commercio* says that "perhaps through carelessness" some thousands of leaves of gold, worth 1,200 francs per thousand, had been lost from the ex Imperial Chapel.

—The minister of the interior has informed his colleague of agriculture that he does not see the immediate necessity for chartering a special steamer to carry Ceará emigrants home again.

Yet another lady has applied for registry as a voter. She presented her papers to prove registry at a town in Rio Grande do Sul, but it probably be refused by the arrogant minister of the interior.

On the 29th ult., the minister of finance officially patting the inspection of the random-house on the back for his action *in re* the "capatazes" business and rationally says: Go it old man! I'll hold you hot!

—There may be an connection between the decree of March 29th and the "Centro Telegraphico" messages, but with the issue of the one comes a modification in the other—the Anglo-Portuguese question has weakened.

—A Brazilian painter received 150 francs for a fruit piece shown at the Paris exposition. If the artist could turn out one of these paintings per diem, he would make a living; modest, perhaps, but still a living.

—The minister of agriculture has accepted the proposal of Messrs. Morris N. Kohn and João Martins for the rental of the beer garden in the Passeio Publico. Morris is certainly in luck this time. *Viva a república!*

—The *Jornal do Commercio* tells a story of some Rio "swells" who raised a subscription among themselves and presented it to the parish priest of an interior town. The indignant inhabitants drove them out of the town.

—The minister of agriculture has fixed 45 minutes as "grub" time for the employees of the Central of Brazil railway. The minister does not state whether cigarette-smoking time is included, an act of administration needing correction.

—The secretary of the Rio de Janeiro state treasury advised the world that the rain on the 30th ult. "spoiled" his books, his companions and masters and not mere book-case ornaments. Sr. Alberto Brandão has our sincere sympathy.

—A telegram published here on the 2nd states that the *Diário de Notícias* of Bahia had come out "in frank opposition" to the governor of that state, who had tendered his resignation to the central government, but that this was refused.

—Governor Portella of Rio de Janeiro has been elected an honorary member of the Rio Jockey Club, because he decreed a prize of 5,000\$ to be run for at the Hippodromo Guanabara, thus animating the development of horse-breeding (racing?).

—Two crows of children, one representing Castile Hill and the other the Rua da Misericórdia, organized and armed themselves with sticks, the one to average, the other to resist, an insult offered a member of the former. The little did not come off, for neither side was inclined to assume the offensive. This can hardly be called an alarming rumor.

—The president of Chili seems unlucky; he has the influenza a second time apparently.

—The sentinels on duty on Thursday and Friday last carried their rifles reversed as usual.

—The local press notes that the ceremonies of July week were largely attended, showing that the separation of church and state has not affected the real religious sentiments of the people.

—The police authority in charge of the incendiary posters affairs reports that the spiritualist conspirator stated that the posters had been inspired by an influence beyond the tomb.

—The "Centro Industrial do Brazil" requests all employers of labor to send lists of their workmen to the proper authorities that they may be enrolled as electors. Not content with proffering national industry, the "Centro" wishes to produce voters.

—The constitutional commission has adopted the draft presented by Dr. Americo Brasiliense as a basis for discussion and amendment in its preparation of the definite project of a constitution. This draft is copied closely after the constitution of the United States.

—On the 28th ult. 125 Spanish immigrants arrived from the south who complained that they had been deceived by agents and "excluded" by employers. They asked to be sent home, but this the government refused to do. They are therefore now adrift in the streets of this city.

—The minister of the interior has dispensed with the services of the two citizens who were charged with the inventory of the archives of the Senate. One of the citizens has been filling the press with his ideas on education, whether derived from the archives of the Senate, or not, we do not know.

—On the 31st ult. the minister of justice had a conference with the general-in-chief, head of the provisional government, the minister of foreign affairs had a conference with the minister of finance and the minister of finance had a prolonged conference with the minister of justice.

—There appears to have been quite a little tempest caused in Rio over the *Seguro* ragabonds sent to "voluntaries" in the army. One newspaper man calls the governor of the state of Sergipe bad names because he sent the ragabonds down—there are more than a sufficient—and another prominent man—a philologist—defends the governor.

—According to a note in the *Gazeta de Notícias*, "the journalist who respects himself should have in one hand the pen and in the other the sword." This is shocking doctrine, perhaps a rebuke in a family drawer would not meet the needs of this writer, but a bone-knife between his teeth should tell the tale.

On the 6th inst. the *Diário de Notícias* publishes half a column of notes all tending to show that the old liberal party is organizing, that an active correspondence is being carried on with Visconde de Ouro Preto, that Sr. Antonio de Oliveira has disappeared, etc. If these are not alarming reports, we are unable to classify them. We call for the arrest of the *Diário* editor.

—The *Jornal do Commercio* reports a touching scene on board the Pacific steamer *John Elder* on the 4th. A little boy was carried on board by a passenger, but his passage had not been paid and 77 was demanded. The owner found this price too high and the dog was torn from his lamenting master—and mistress—and the dog accompanied his owners.

—According to a local journal a case of kerosene costing 68\$00 in Rio "stood on" 17\$28 to a consumer near Baracena, Minas Geraes, about 100 miles by rail from this city. The freight was 58\$40 and the state of Minas collected 28\$00. This case of oil cost, about \$1.50, cost and freight to Rio, and under Brazilian and "monkey-panky" reaches the consumer costing about \$8!

—On the 2nd inst. the *Jornal do Commercio* states that there is a Portuguese in jail here since January, who has never been arrested (?), against whom no charge exists on the books, and whose proofs of good behavior are in order. Moreover, according to the same journal, a request from the consul for the discharge of the man has not been complied with. The chief of police must have lost his equilibrium.

—We regret to note that Mr. John Watson, for many years a resident of this country and known to many Americans and Englishmen, principally those interested in mining, is now an inmate of the Misericórdia hospital, suffering from paralysis, and is in great need of assistance. We shall be pleased to receive subscriptions for Mr. Watson's relief at this office, and trust that his old friends and acquaintances will respond liberally.

—On the 31st ult. the *Gazeta de Notícias* takes the scripps of every critic of Brazil that resides abroad. Our colleague appears to have been attacked with acute *estrangorophbia* and even gets after the offensive Brazilian representatives abroad, completely oblivious of the fact that Sr. Ruy Barbosa first discredited Brazilian diplomats by his virtually appointing a Portuguese journalist as the official representative of the republic in Europe.

—A very sad accident occurred in the bay on the afternoon of the 3rd. Sr. Oscar Mangon, a well known stock broker, with his brother and a party of friends, were sailing a cutter, when a small struck the boat, the rigging became entangled and the boat capsized. Sr. Mangon and his brother were drowned, the former it is supposed in attempting to save the latter, but the others were saved. The bodies were recovered on the 5th and 6th, and were buried yesterday with marked demonstrations of sympathy. From all we can learn, the accident is due to a lack of care and experience in managing the boat.

March receipts of the Ceará custom house at 240\$229, against 87,828\$988 for the same month last year. A most gratifying increase. *Per capita* 200,000\$ have just been granted Ceará, for Quixadá reservoir.

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